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NORTH PACIFIC COAST COUNTRY



The
St. Joe River,
IDAHO

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
RAILWAY



SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE

NORTH PACIFIC COAST COUNTRY

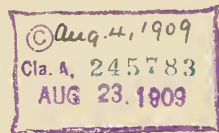


CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
RAILWAY

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By F. A. MILLER.



ON THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND RAILWAY





NORTH PACIFIC COAST COUNTRY

INTRODUCTORY



A

DISTINGUISHED traveler recently stated that if Americans knew more about the land of sunshine and glory and promise west of the Rockies, fewer of them would sojourn every summer in Europe. He referred to that glorious stretch of country bordering on the great North Pacific coast. To the West and to the Northland, where the Creator has been so lavish in the combinations of sea, lake, river, and mountain view; where is presented the panorama of beautiful scenic pictures that become sublime; where there is health, life and activity in the air and in the water; where the constructive hand of man has builded beautiful cities; where the rapid development has commanded the rails of the great railroads of the country; where the glories of inspiration and progressiveness present a land of incomparable opportunities and scenic grandeur.

He referred to the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and to Montana, British Columbia, and to the great territory of Alaska. That these localities are fast becoming known to the tourist for their exceptional opportunities for recreation, and the viewing of the glories of nature, is evidenced by the yearly increase of traffic to the Northwest.

With the opportunities now afforded, the pleasure of a trip westward begins when the traveler enters one of the handsomely equipped trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at Chicago. The choice of many routes is offered, all of them connecting with lines that insure all the comforts of travel for the trip across the continent.

The Pioneer Limited takes the tourist to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where connections are made with trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for points in the Dakotas and Montana, and with other lines for points in Idaho and Washington. The Pioneer Limited is the only train exclusively for sleeping-car passengers via any line from Chicago to the Northwest. The Overland Limited goes via Omaha, Ogden, and on to California and Oregon. The Southwest Limited runs from Chicago to Kansas City, where connection is made with trains south and west.

It is to supply the eagerly-sought-for information about a rich land of promise that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway issues this book. It is to diffuse the information of the wonders, the greatness, the glory, and grandeur of a country that is destined to become the Mecca for the tourist-traveling public.

Within a short time the traveler to the North Pacific Coast country will be able to board a through train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Chicago for Seattle and Tacoma, and make the entire trip on the rails of this company. The Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway) is being pushed rapidly westward from Butte, Montana, to which city daily trains are now operated over the new line from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The route is through South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, and is graphically shown by the maps contained in this book.



WASHINGTON

THE tourist who has crossed the continent, and viewed the surpassing wonders of the "Ever-green State," cannot help growing enthusiastic as he dwells on its many charms. In the eastern portion of the State, and before reaching the Cascade range of mountains, the visitor can view an "Inland Empire" that is a delight to the eye. There can be seen some of the most productive wheat, fruit, and vegetable farms in the world, while many attractive and progressive towns and small cities appear.

An Inland
Empire

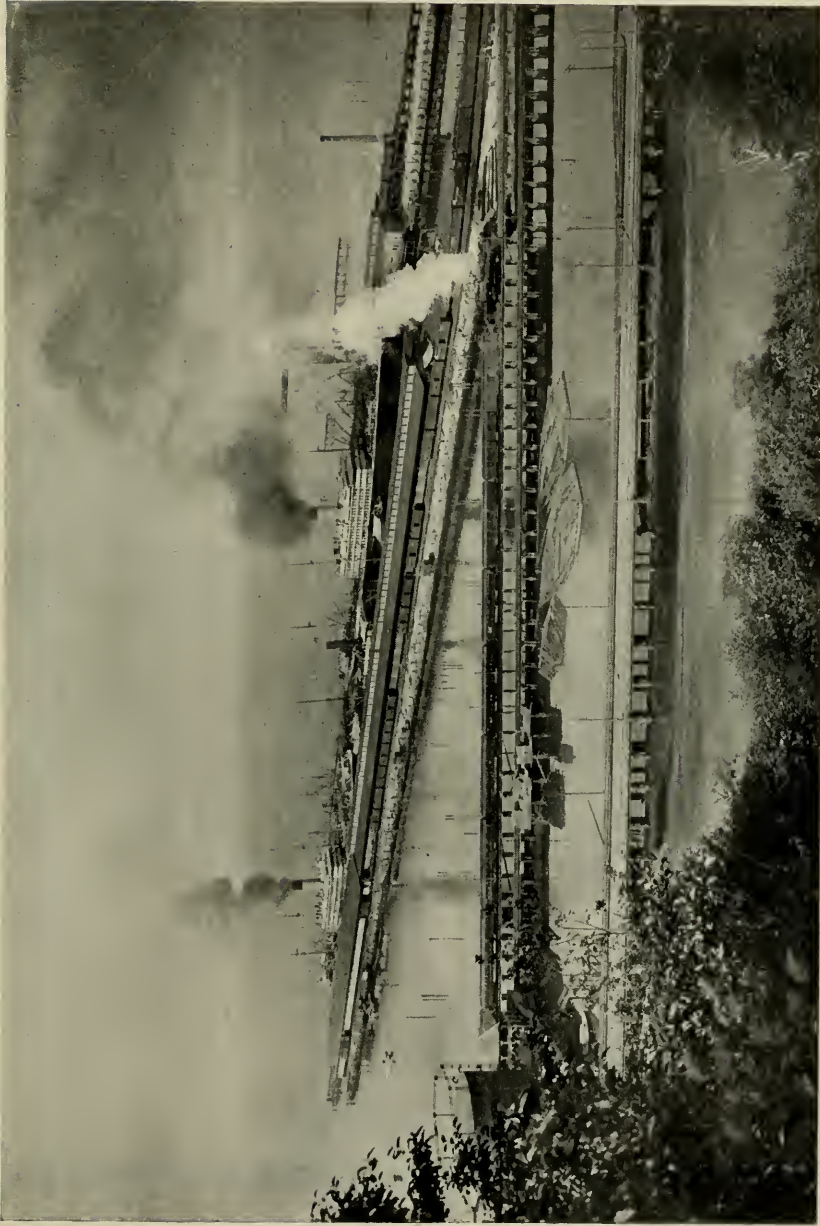
By far the most interesting feature of the Pacific Coast is the matchless inland sea of Puget

Flowers the
Year 'Round

Sound, and the stupendous forests with which its shores are clothed. It extends to the very heart of the State, and with its innumerable bays, inlets, and canals furnishes a shore line of two thousand miles, washed by the ebb and flow of the tides. On either side of this beautiful sheet of water are magnificent prospects, the snowy peaks of the Cascades ranged opposite those of the unexplored Olympics on the peninsula to the westward. The warm Japan current produces in the winter frequent rains and a temperature that rarely goes below the freezing point. The summers are clear, bright, and bracing. Grass is green the year 'round, and flowers bloom all winter long. Nature has been lavish to this favored region. To a mild yet invigorating climate is joined surpassingly beautiful scenery.



A MOUNTAIN RESORT IN THE CASCADES



DOCKS AND ORIENTAL STEAMERS, SEATTLE

Resources

Beneath the glittering glaciers of the white-capped peaks are untold treasures of gold, silver, and lead, and under the foothills lie coal and iron of a Pennsylvania. Terrific gorges form sublime gateways for the modern highways of commerce which link together the two divisions of the State. On the mountain slopes and in the plains range countless flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses. Within the basin of Puget Sound stands a forest crop waiting for the harvesters. The evergreen slopes of this region make it an ideal one for dairying, while unsur-



TROUT FISHING

passed fertility marks the lowlands. The mountain streams are alive with trout, and the waters of the Sound and ocean near by teem with salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, and other fishes, whose food-value is incalculable. The vast extent of navigable waters gives the products of this favored region easy access to the markets of the world.

The wealth and variety of the



PUBLIC LIBRARY, SEATTLE

resources of the State have challenged the consideration of the great capitalists of America, and many of them are among the heaviest investors in this region. More transcontinental lines of railway have been extended to Puget Sound than to all other parts of the Pacific Coast combined. The largest present undertaking is the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway to Seattle and Tacoma.

A Region for
Investors

The important tourist points in the State are Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Everett, Whatcom, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Olympia, Vancouver, Rainier National Park, Green River Hot Springs, Madison Hot Springs, Wenatchee, Chelan Falls, Walla Walla, and Ellensburg.



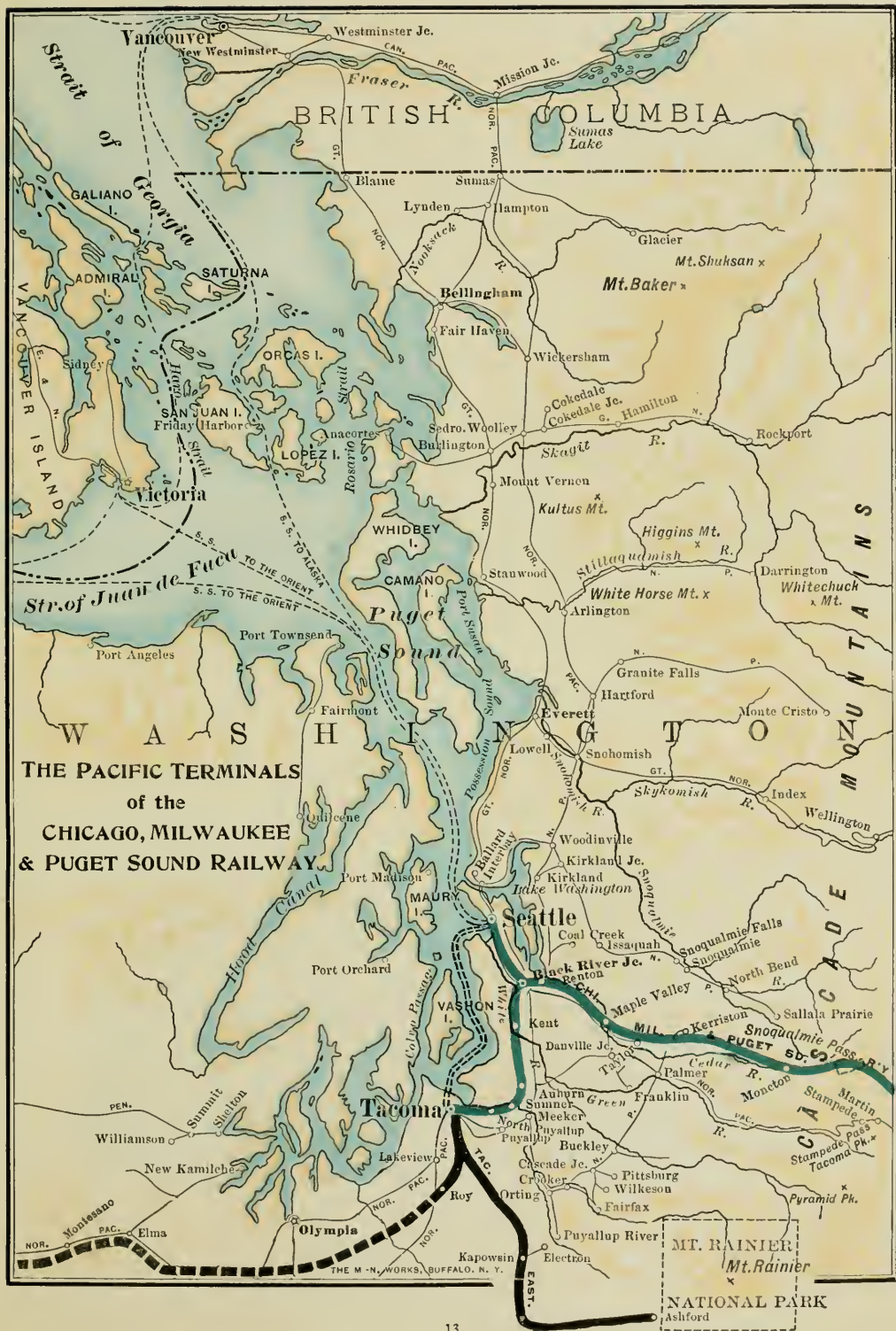
DOCKS AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE

Magnificent
Scenery

THE “Queen City of the Northwest,” with a population of a quarter of a million and charming environs, is sufficient unto itself to compensate the tourist for many miles of travel. The natural scenery surrounding the city is magnificent, including, in one general view, the waters and green islands of Puget Sound and Lake Washington, the Olympic Mountains on the west, the Cascade Mountains, with the lofty snow-crowned domes of mounts Rainier and Baker, and many lesser peaks extending along the eastern horizon, and the intervening country covered with evergreen forests.

It fronts west on an arm of the sea, which forms an extensive deep-water harbor four miles long and two miles wide, perfectly protected from storms and





SNOQUALMIE FALLS, WASHINGTON, 286 FEET HIGH

accessible to the largest vessels afloat, at all times and at all stages of tide. On the east side is Lake Washington, a body of fresh water twenty-five miles long, from two to four miles wide, and of great depth. Lake Union and Green Lake, smaller fresh-water lakes, lie wholly within the city limits. A ship canal to connect lakes Washington and Union with Puget Sound will give to Seattle one of the best harbors in America. The surface of the city is hilly, consisting principally of long ridges, which rise to an elevation of three hundred feet above the level of the sea, with a few higher hills.

Great Terminal Point

Seattle is one of the great terminal points of the transcontinental railway systems which connect here with the steamship lines running to Alaska, the Asiatic ports, the west coast of America, the Pacific Islands, California, and Canada. It is one of the principal gateways to Alaska and the Orient,

one of the great attractions to tourists being the scores of big steamers that sail from here regularly. The completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway will mark a great increase in the shipping of Seattle and Tacoma.

An interesting point to visit is the ship-building plant of the Moran Company, which recently built the battleship "Nebraska." A few miles across the Sound are the Port Blakely lumber mills, the largest in the world. A street-car ride three miles to the north of Seattle, and now part of the city proper, is Ballard, where the largest shingle-mill plants in existence can be viewed.

A delightful short excursion from Seattle is to the Puget Sound Navy Yard on Port Orchard, fourteen miles due west. The approach lies between green wooded hills, dotted with little farms and suburban homes. The navy yard itself is a complete ship-building plant, fully equipped with all the latest

Points of
Interest



UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEAR SEATTLE

labor-saving devices for the building and repairing of ships of every kind. The dry dock is the largest on the Pacific Coast, and is the only Government dock large enough to receive a battleship. It is 627 feet long, 39 feet deep, 67 feet wide at the bottom, and 130 feet wide at the top.

An interesting trip near Seattle is to Snoqualmie Falls, one of the greatest natural wonders. There, in a narrow mountain gorge, the great volume of Snoqualmie River plunges over a precipice in a perpendicular fall of 270 feet. Another attractive resort is Green River Hot Springs, beautifully situated along a rushing river in the Cascades.

Imposing Public Buildings

Seattle is exceptionally well supplied with hotels, and they continue to multiply. There are a dozen beautiful parks, easily accessible by street car. In many of them the forest trees and shrubbery have been preserved. The evergreen lawns and parking strips, with the profuse growth of the choicest flowers, add to the beauty of the city. A number of imposing public buildings have been erected, while twelve- and fifteen-story office structures and hotels are becoming numerous. A beautiful new cathedral and a handsome public library building have just been completed at a cost of over \$250,000 each. The following statistics of Seattle are for the year 1908: bank clearings, \$429,499,000; bank deposits, \$64,000,000; post-office receipts, \$760,000; internal revenue collections, \$1,046,000; foreign exports, \$21,390,000; imports, \$17,384,000; building permits aggregated 13,551, valued at \$13,777,329; property valued for assessment, \$175,000,000.



LOADING AT OCEAN DOCKS, TACOMA

TACOMA

EVEN in its early days Tacoma was known as a "city of beautiful homes," and in keeping with its remarkable growth miles of paved streets, handsome residences, and well-kept grounds adorn its boulevards, and add to the city's fame. These are a particular delight to tourists, but none the less interesting are the numerous important manufacturing plants, chief among them being the largest railroad shops on Puget Sound.

City of
Beautiful Homes

Tacoma's attractions for the tourist must be seen to be appreciated. No pen picture can adequately describe the sublimity and the fascination of the scenery, and one must sojourn there to understand the comfort of an ideal climate. There are also innumerable forms of amusement and recreation. Its famous park — Point Defiance — the gift of the

Fascination of
the Scenery

nation, has no equal in the West in natural attractions. For bathing and boating there are waters, salt and fresh. The disciple of Izaak Walton may troll for salmon in the Narrows, or cast his fly for the finest speckled beauties that ever were hooked. The duck hunter can find plenty of game. The attractions of the pine forests and the streams and lakes of Northern Maine or the Adirondacks are dwarfed by comparison with those found among the tall timbers of Western Washington.

**Mountain
Climbing**

Those who would go to Switzerland to see the glaciers and enjoy the thrilling experiences of mountain climbing may incur the same pleasurable risks in tramping from Paradise Valley around Gibraltar Rock to the top of Mount Tacoma, the highest mountain in the contiguous territory of the United States. Hundreds of waterfalls, tumbling over stupendous precipices, and rivers that have worn their way through rock-walled canyons hundreds of



NEW HIGH SCHOOL, TACOMA



FREIGHT YARDS, TACOMA

feet in depth, may be reached by easy journeys, and those who are fond of fair landscapes, gorgeous cloud effects, and the unspeakable splendors of the sunset glow upon the snow-capped mountains, may gratify their indescribable emotions to the extreme from many a vantage point at Tacoma.

Very few cities, if any, in the entire country are favored with the natural romping ground, from the automobile viewpoint, that Tacoma is. Less than five miles from the center of the city is the American Lake prairie district, which, with its maze of excellent roads, is almost without a parallel when its unimproved condition is taken into consideration. And these hundreds of miles of automobiling are enjoyed throughout the year, at Christmas time as



▲ RESIDENCE STREET, TACOMA

well as during the summer season.

Tacoma has made provision for the entertainment and enjoyment of tourists in the erection of some excellent hotels, the laying of forty-five miles of beautifully paved streets, the improvement of hundreds of acres of fine parks, and the establishment of many attractive resorts in the immediate vicinity of the city, many of which can be reached by a delightful ride by sail or steam on the beautiful waters of Puget Sound, or by the 200 miles of city and suburban street-car lines.

Tacoma has experienced a remarkable growth in the last five years, and now has a population exceeding 107,500.

The industries of Tacoma exemplify the natural resources of the great Northwest. During 1908 there were 411 manufacturing plants, having an estimated valuation of \$24,011,000; employing 11,803 persons, with a monthly pay-roll of \$729,761. The value of the manufactured output amounting to \$43,677,418.

The many lumber mills and wood-working concerns during 1908 cut 527,604,000 feet of lumber;



LOADING WHEAT AT TACOMA DOCKS

Excellent
Hotels

434,000,000 pieces of shingle, and 66,000,000 pieces of lath. The flour and cereals milled totaled 260,450 tons. Real estate transfer values amounted to \$7,258,132. Building permits numbered 2,396, value \$3,863,015. The number of new residences total 1,129, necessitating an estimated expenditure of \$1,510,671, in 1908. The Tacoma bank clearings totaled \$216,992,439.40.

The harbor of Tacoma is deep, capacious, and well protected. Steamship lines operate to the Orient, Europe, South America, Alaska, and Pacific Coast points. An immense area of tide-water land affords splendid railway terminals and factory sites. The exports by water for 1908 were valued at \$24,634,727, and the imports \$18,122,779. Eight hundred and fifty-seven deep-sea vessels entered during the year, and 849 departed. Extensive terminals are being built for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway.



A TYPICAL TACOMA HOME

ALASKA—YUKON—PACIFIC EXPOSITION

THE Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, from June 1 to October 16, 1909, was ready on the opening date. This fact alone will distinguish it from previous expositions.

It is also confidently expected by the builders that this will prove to be the most beautiful of all the world's fairs. Certain it is that the surrounding country presents wonderful natural advantages, and the appearance of the grounds and buildings on the opening date shows a full appreciation of these advantages by the landscape artists employed.

On the slope of the Exposition grounds the highest development of landscape art is displayed.

THE CASCADE FOUNTAIN, "SPIRIT OF THE PACIFIC"



THE CASCADE FOUNTAIN, "SPIRIT
OF THE PACIFIC"

THE Cascade Fountain, "Spirit of the Pacific," will stand at the head of Cascade Court and will be a heroic piece in size. The finished statue will be 30 feet high. The idea is to show the chief races that originally surrounded the Pacific Ocean by figures of men and women. The first story shows four male figures, a Japanese, a Chinese, an Alaskan-Esquimo Indian, and a Pacific Islander. These figures are stooped over and support with their hands and shoulders the massive fountain which forms the central portion of the statue. Each figure looks out toward one of the four points of the compass. Above this are four female figures of the same races clothed in their native costumes.

They stand around a great shaft which supports a globe and a winged figure which crowns the design. This figure represents the "Spirit of the Pacific" and is posed lightly on the Pacific Ocean part of the globe with outspread wings, as if about to fly.

Herr F. H. Frolich, a sculptor of some note, modeled the statue after a design by E. F. Champney.



MINES AND MANUFACTURES BUILDINGS

Millions of flowers are in bloom, their colors carefully blended into harmonious effect. The cactus dahlia, the official flower of the Exposition, is everywhere in evidence.

The Cascades and Geyser Basin form the center of the general decorative scheme. Surrounding both of them are sunken gardens, rich in bloom.

South, in the distance, stands the highest mountain in the United States—Rainier (Mount Tacoma, if viewed from Tacoma) — but so outlined against the clear blue sky of the Pacific Coast as to seem much nearer. To the northeast are the Selkirk Mountains, and to the west the snow-crested heads of the Olympics make a rugged outline against

the sky. Mount Baker, another magnificent peak, is plainly visible from the grounds in a northeasterly direction. In the immediate foreground are lakes Washington and Union, on the shores of which the Exposition has been built.

The Exposition monument stands in the plaza in front of the United States Government building. It is entirely covered with gold from Alaska and the Yukon, and its splendor is one of the features of the Exposition. It is eighty feet high. At the base are four figures, emblematic of the Northland, the Southern Pacific Countries, the Pacific Coast, and the South Seas. The column is



VIEW FROM AGRICULTURAL PALACE



LOOKING ACROSS GEYSER BASIN

Corinthian, with an ornamental shaft carrying an astronomical globe showing the signs of the zodiac, and surmounted with the American eagle. About \$7,000 worth of gold dust was used to gild the monument.

At the head of the Cascade Court stands a monument typifying the "Spirit of the Pacific," the sculptor having used the aboriginal races of the Pacific Coast countries as models for his central figures.

The main buildings of the Exposition are grouped around these central decorative features. They include the Agriculture, Manufactures, State Fisheries, Mines, Machinery, Fine Arts, Transportation, Foreign, Auditorium, Forestry, United States Government, Canada, Japan, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines, and Government Fisheries.

Exposition
Buildings

The Exposition stands on the grounds of the University of Washington, and seven of the buildings are of permanent construction, to revert to the university when the Exposition is over. They are the Auditorium, Fine Arts, Machinery Hall, Forestry, Washington State, Arctic Brotherhood, and Women's. In all, \$605,000 has been spent in buildings that will be added to those already owned by the university.

Many of the States of the Union are participating in the Exposition. Several have buildings and many more make exhibits. A number of counties in the State of Washington have erected buildings of their own. The United States Government has five buildings, its main structure, and separate ones for Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, and Fisheries. Canada's building is one



LAKE WASHINGTON WITH THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE

Foreign
Exhibits

of the largest and most attractive on the grounds. The Japanese Government's building is typical of the enterprise and art of that nation.

The Foreign Exhibits Palace contains exhibits from Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Formosa, Korea, French East Indies, German Colonies, Guatemala, Honduras, British India, Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Siam, and Salvador.

The educational value of the Exposition is great. If the visitor to the fair seeks information regarding Alaska he can find out everything there is to learn about it by a few hours' study in the Alaska

building. Every feature of that great north country will be exploited, from working models of the mines, that send their millions in gold to the outer country, to the little flower that lifts its head to greet the midnight sun.

Hawaii, too, and the Philippines tell their own stories. Their natives are here to give demonstrations of their handicraft.

Warships lying at anchor in Seattle's harbor tell the story of the Pacific. The United States navy department will have the entire Pacific fleet here during the fair; Japan will send her great war vessels, and Great Britain, Germany, China, France, Russia, and other nations that have to do with the commerce of the Pacific will have their navies represented.

The Navies
of the World

A stadium has been erected to take care of the field sports. The Amateur Athletic Union contests for 1909 will be held here, and scores of the famous world's champions will participate in the events. Balloon, airship, and motor boat and automobile races provide stirring amusement, as well as demonstrate the mechanical progress of the age. A United States life-saving station gives practical exhibitions of its work, and a submarine boat travels through the waters of Lake Union.

Sports and
Amusements

Band stands have been erected in various parts of the grounds, and famous musical organizations soothe the tired sightseer.

The Exposition will amuse as well as instruct. What the Midway was to Chicago, the Pike to St. Louis, the Pay Streak is to Seattle.

Any time is a good time to visit Seattle. As far

OREGON BUILDING



LOOKING ACROSS
GEYSER BASIN



AUDITORIUM



FISHERIES BUILDING



MINES BUILDING



as the fair itself is concerned, there is no choice, for it is ready for inspection any time until the close of the gates on October 16, 1909. Seattle has no extremes of climate. When the thermometer goes above eighty in summer Seattle thinks it is hot, and when it drops to thirty in the winter Seattle talks of the "cold spell."

**When to go
to Seattle**

Sixty-two dollars (\$62) is the round-trip fare from Chicago to Seattle for the Exposition, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

The same low fare is offered for the round trip from Chicago to Tacoma, Portland, Victoria, or Vancouver.

**Low Fares
to Seattle**

Tickets will be on sale daily until September 30th, inclusive.

Tickets are good to return until October 31, 1909.

The Seattle spirit that created the fair will make it successful. When it was launched the citizens were asked to subscribe \$500,000 in stock. They subscribed \$650,000 in a single day. In October, 1908, when it was necessary to raise more money, Seattle people took \$350,000 bonds in two days. The landscape department asked for 25,000 geranium plants, and on one Saturday afternoon the people of Seattle took 40,000 to the grounds.

**Exposition
Finances**

Following are some interesting facts about the fair:

Area, 250 acres.

Cost, \$10,000,000.

Battleships in harbor.

Salmon cannery in operation.

Value of exhibits, \$50,000,000.

**Facts about
the Alaska-
Yukon-Pacific
Exposition**

Submarine boat on Lake Union.

Uncle Sam is spending \$600,000.

Washington appropriated \$1,000,000.

Wonderful floral and landscape display.

First World's Fair to be ready on time.

Five double-tracked car lines to grounds.

Motor boat display on Lake Washington.

Open until October 16, 1909.

Amusement street is called "The Pay Streak."

Snow-capped mountains seen from grounds.

Will exploit Alaska and countries of Pacific.

United States Government has five buildings.

Principal monument covered with pure gold.

Grounds twenty minutes' ride from business section.

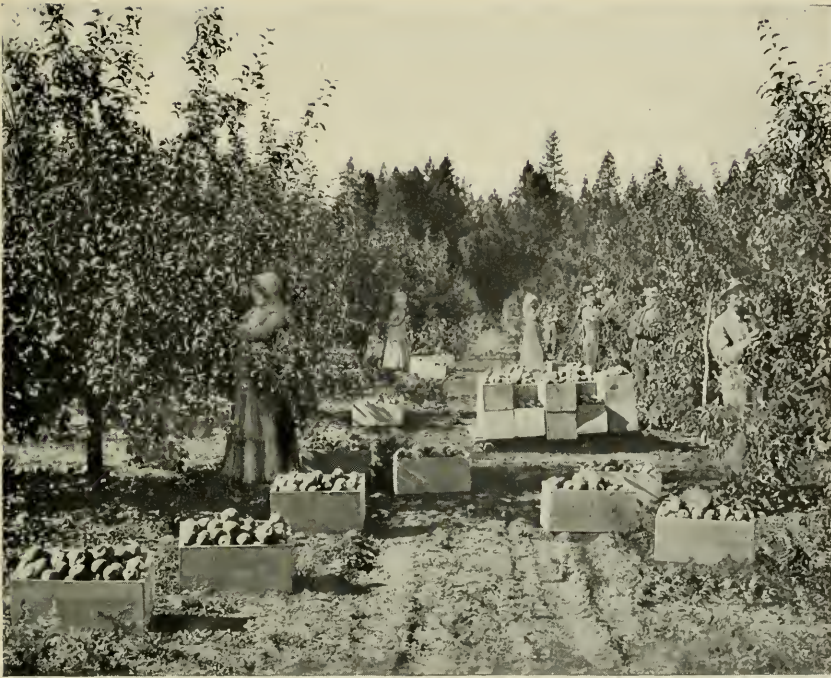
Many permanent buildings and many State buildings.

Seven buildings were completed eight months before opening.

Fourteen thousand gallons of water flow over Cascades every minute.

Highest mountain in United States and three mountain ranges visible from grounds.

Low rates to Seattle, with choice of routes and stop-over privileges, offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.



APPLE ORCHARD IN OREGON

OREGON

A LAND of fertile hills and valleys, mountains of untouched forests, a climate unequaled anywhere, and scenery of which the eye never tires and the mind never ceases to wonder, Oregon attracts the homeseeker and the tourist. Its 96,000 square miles furnish every need of human calling. Thousands are finding homes and fortunes in the midst of its inexhaustible resources, while those who seek alone the wonders and beauties of the Far West find here all the heart longs for.

All the Heart
 Longs for

Its beautiful agricultural districts, rich with

Unprecedented
Advantages

abundant yields of every farm production, its wealth of orchards and vineyards and pastures; its exhaustless forests, where fortunes await but the seeking, and its myriad rivers whose latent water-power needs but the application of the artisan to move the mechanism of countless industries, are an inspiration to capital and labor scarcely to be found elsewhere.

Here is a State within which might be placed the boundaries of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, and Delaware, and yet it now contains a population of scarcely more than half a million.

Ideal Climate

Oregon's mild winters, where zero is unknown; its warm springs, temperate summers, beautiful autumns, and poetic Indian summers, that graduate at last into gentle rains, which are the source of all



ALONG THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

its wealth of crops and prolific vegetation, render it a land of ideal climate. Blizzards, hurricanes, drouths, cyclones, and heavy thunderstorms are unknown to any of its seasons. Its precipitation is less than that of New Orleans, New York City, Boston, or Philadelphia, and no greater than that of Washington, D. C., and there are no extremes of heat and cold.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, PORTLAND

Choice of
Routes

Entrance to Oregon is effected by connecting lines from the three diverging lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which start at Chicago. By taking the Northern route to St. Paul and Minneapolis, the tourist proceeds westward via one of the three lines now in operation between the Twin Cities and Portland. Some prefer to go via Kansas City, through the Southwest, or west through Colorado, or New Mexico and California. Another popular route is to go to Omaha and then over the Union Pacific to Denver and Salt Lake City, or through Ogden and thence north along the Columbia River into the metropolis of Oregon.

PORTLAND

The
"Rose City"

IN the northwestern part of the State is Portland, the "Rose City," rightly named, for nowhere in the known world does this beautiful flower excel in growth than in Portland, both as to abundance and variety. It is the metropolis of the State, the gateway of interstate commerce, and the seat of the largest fresh-water harbor in the Union, excepting the Great Lakes. It is situated on the Willamette River, one of the most picturesque streams of the West.

It is a city of beautiful homes, substantial business structures, and it is a city of music, art, and learning. Its educational advantages rank with any city of its size, and it has a distinction, little advertised, but always noticed — it is the best-painted city in the United States.



PORTLAND HARBOR



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PORTLAND AND MT. HOOD

Surpassing
Scenery

It lies in the midst of surpassing scenery and at the foot of a range of hills that are a delight in their perpetual verdure. Beautiful public parks skirt it on all sides, and to the westward lies Council Crest, an elevation of 1,200 feet, from whose summit, reached by electric trolley line, a single sweep of the eye reveals a scope of view embracing miles of magnificence. Five majestic mountains, Hood, St. Helens, Jefferson, Adams, and Rainier (or Tacoma) — their summits crowned with perpetual snow — tower into the sky to the north and east, while to westward

looms the Coast Range, covered with eternal green. Portland is in all respects an up-to-date modern metropolis, and its ready communication with the world at large, by means of excellent systems of water and rail transportation facilities, serves to lend a cosmopolitan air to its population. All the conveniences of a great city are here. There are more than 200 miles of city and inter-



SIXTH STREET, PORTLAND

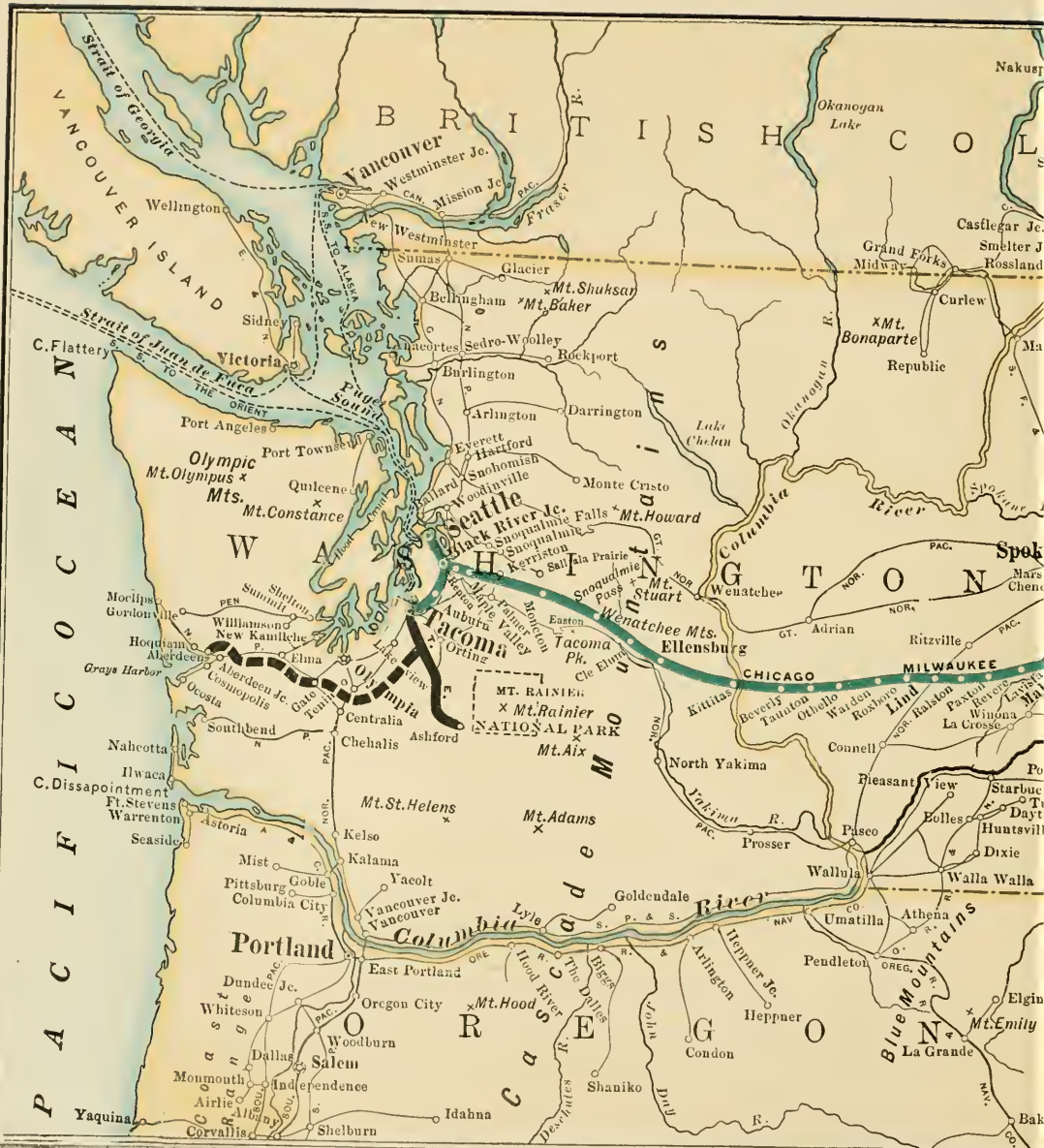
urban electric railway lines; a splendid system of paved streets; thoroughly modern hotel accommodations; excellent hospitals and theaters; large free public library; splendid public schools; elegant residences and apartment houses; a municipal water-works system; numerous parks and healthy plazas; a perfect sewerage system; a splendid fire department.

Several beautiful residence suburbs nestle around the outskirts of the city, within easy street-car ride of the business section. Parks and drives, as beautiful and inspiring as any in the country, abound around Portland, in her neighboring hills and dales, and along her moving waters. Attractive walks and roadways lead out of the city, in all directions, to the neighboring suburbs and the cool, quiet woods.

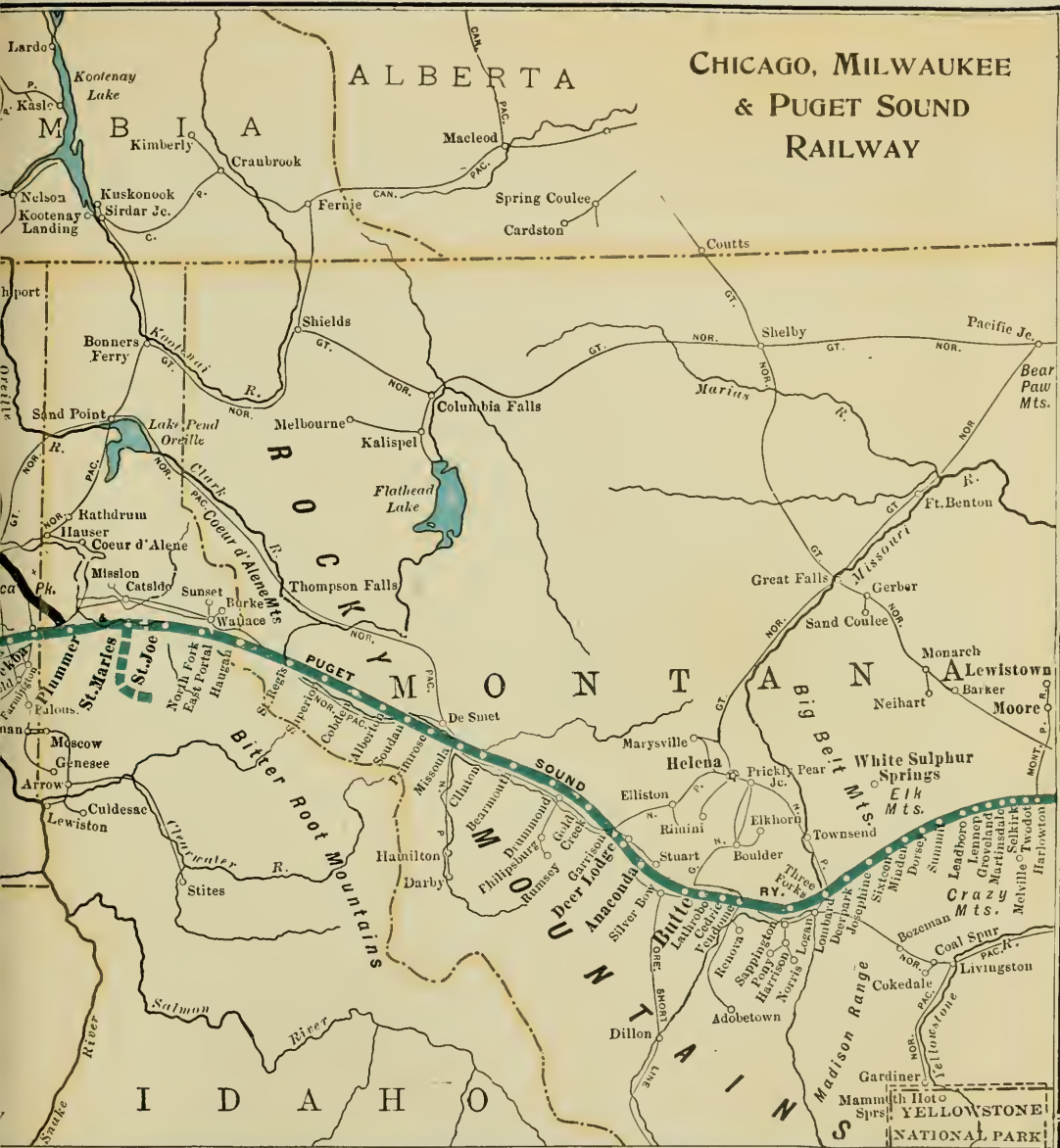
Parks and
Drives



RESIDENCES IN PORTLAND



SEATTLE WATER FRONT





FISH PACKING HOUSE ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER

THE PEERLESS COLUMBIA

Hear the Poet
of the Sierras

“SEE once Columbia’s scenes, then roam no more,” sang Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, and well he might, for here Nature has wrought her mightiest in the scenic line. Mountains of rock, whose corroded structures reveal the marvels of geology, skirt the river along this course and tell the story of one of the most startling epochs of volcanic action in the formative history of the Pacific Coast, when a great fissure eruption rent the rock-ribbed Cascades and poured volumes of boiling lava down its sides. Towering peaks, precipices, cascades, and waterfalls adorn the Columbia’s route for miles along this rugged scenery.

But Oregon's boast is not alone her snow-covered mountains, nor the rugged wilds that intervene, but rather the more appealing beauty of Nature's gentler works. Fifty miles from side to side and three times that in length from where the beautiful Willamette springs from the Cascades, lies the Willamette Valley, rich from its agricultural, horticultural, and dairying interests. The entire region is traversed by rail, and tourists entering Portland via the Southern route are whirled through a scope of country and a variety of scenery that lends charming contrast with the wild scenes behind them. Farther south lie the valleys of the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, whose fertile expanses are an agricultural delight.

Natural Beauty



MOUNT SHASTA, CALIFORNIA



COLUMBIA RIVER EAST OF PORTLAND



SPOKANE

Commercial
and Industrial
Center

MUCH has been written about Spokane as the hub of the resourceful Inland Empire, as a commercial and industrial center of Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho, and Northeastern Oregon, and Southeastern British Columbia, and, because of its concentration of steam and electric railroads, as the great gateway from the East to the Pacific Coast, but one of its greatest attractions to the newcomer is the fact that it is a city of beautiful homes.

With a rapidly growing population, already past the 118,000 mark, Spokane is equipped with fine schools, in which the most progressive methods of education are employed; with an abundance of public institutions, plenty of churches, everything that should appeal to the home maker, both for his own enjoyment and culture, and for the benefit of his family.

Spokane has scores of natural advantages over any of the best-situated cities of the East, North, and South, in that in its home building it has the most



RESIDENCE PORTION OF SPOKANE

substantial materials at its feet. Within two hours' ride from the busy trade center can be found timber, granite, marble, brick, stone, and terra-cotta, and metals for interior and exterior fittings, and surrounded by rich agricultural districts.

The "Power City" is most picturesquely located on the Spokane River in the midst of the land of a thousand lakes and the country of ten hundred hills. One of the greatest wonders that tourists view with delight is the roaring water that is precipitated over a series of cataracts within the heart of the city, falling a distance of 132 feet within a quarter of a mile. Besides being the center of a great wheat-raising section, Spokane is the principal mining and commercial center between the Cascades and the Rocky Mountains.

Land of a
Thousand Lakes

Great Wheat-
Raising Section

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce reports the following figures to illustrate the growth and



UPPER FALLS AT SPOKANE

prosperity of the city: Bank clearings for 1907, \$301,419,017; for 1908, \$307,791,482; for the first four months of 1908, \$86,655,174; for the first four months of 1909, \$116,502,950; increase for four months, \$29,847,776.

The building permits for 1907 were 1,870; for 1908, 2,927; and for the first three months of 1909, 824, as against 680 for the same period of 1908. The expenditure on new buildings for the first three months of 1909 amounted to \$1,969,575, a gain of \$778,618 for the same period of 1908—a sixty-five per cent. gain.

In 1908 the population was 118,500, against 96,990 in 1907. The post-office receipts increased in the same time from \$302,388 to \$360,504. The production of minerals in the Inland Empire, backing Spokane, in 1907 amounted to \$32,000,000; in 1908, \$40,000,000. In the same territory the production of lumber in 1907 amounted to \$17,000,000, and in 1908, \$18,000,000; of fruits, \$14,000,000 in each year, 1907 and 1908; of live stock and poultry, \$14,500,000 in 1907, and \$16,000,000 in 1908; of farm products, \$14,000,000 in 1907, and \$15,250,000 in 1908.

The number of manufacturing industries in Spokane in 1907 was 360, and in 1908, 410; the capital invested in 1907 was \$12,000,000, and in 1908, \$13,000,000; the wage earners in 1907 numbered 4,700, and in 1908, 5,200; the wages paid in 1907 were \$4,200,000, and in 1908, \$4,500,000.



GATE OF MOUNTAINS, MISSOURI RIVER

IDAHO

THE northern part of this State is famous for its picturesque waters and mountains. It is an ideal section for tourists. The mountains afford splendid hunting, while the lakes, rivers, and mountain streams yield trout, bass, and salmon. Lake Pend d'Oreille is a magnificent body of water, where days can be pleasantly spent. Another rare gem is Cœur d'Alene Lake, a beautiful sheet of water thirty miles long and from two to five miles wide. St. Joe City and St. Maries are interesting cities in this part of Idaho along the new line, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway.

Picturesque
Waters and
Mountains

Lake Chatolet is fed by the St. Joe River, said to be the highest navigable stream in the United States.

It is dotted with charming bits of scenery, over-towered by Mt. Carlin in the near distance. Both these waters are ideal for the fisherman, while small game abounds in plenty.

In the north of Idaho are rich mineral districts, large areas of fertile prairie land, extensive forests, and grand navigable lakes and rivers. In the southern part there are beautiful valleys and rolling hills, with extensive stock raising and farming. Boise, the capital, is a beautiful city and affords many pleasures for tourists.

Stock Raising



POST FALLS, IDAHO



ALONG THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND RAILWAY IN MONTANA



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Rare Floral
Beauty

THE great diversity of climate and the unique climatic conditions existing in the mountains, valleys, and along the coast, to which if is added the scenic beauty of the landscape, give to life in British Columbia an indescribable charm. There is scarcely a farm house in all the valley regions that does not look out upon great ranges of majestic mountains, more or less distant. The floral beauty of the uncultivated lands and the wonderfully variegated landscape are a source of constant delight. Each one of the numerous valleys appeals to the observer with some special charm of scenic beauty, and presents distinct qualities of soil and climate, bounded by mountains stored with precious and economic minerals, watered by lakes and streams of crystalline purity, and clothed with a wealth of

vegetation which demonstrates the universal fertility. Wealth of
Vegetation
The tourist who has feasted upon the charms of Puget Sound is told that his happiness cannot be complete until he crosses the waters and enters a foreign domain.



THE GORGE, VICTORIA

VICTORIA

“THE Evergreen City of Canada,” is one of the most beautiful and interesting cities on the Pacific Coast, and is fast becoming one of the world’s famous beauty spots. Separated from the growing and prosperous cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, and Bellingham only by the beautiful waters of the Sound and of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, a sail upon which is in itself a most alluring temptation to visit this charming city, it is within easy reach. Victoria not only presents an unparalleled scenic panorama, but it is unique because of its foreign elements. In the morning of a clear, warm day, a commodious passenger steamer can be boarded in Seattle. After a delightful

Outdoor
Diversions

ride of less than five hours the passenger finds himself under the Union Jack at Victoria. In this city all the customs and characteristics are British, and it is aptly described as "a bit of England on the shores of the Pacific." In this alone it is extremely interesting to the American people.

Aquatic and field sports are indulged in very freely. Splendid driving and cycling facilities are features of this quaint city of beautiful homes. Beacon Hill Park, with its zoölogical collection, fine recreation grounds, beautiful walks and drives; the Parliament buildings, a stately pile costing over one million dollars, and the most beautiful structure in Canada; three splendid museums, containing fine collections of animal, mineral, and agricultural specimens. Oak Bay, where the fine, sandy beaches

are beloved of campers, and the far-famed Gorge at the head of Victoria Arm—all are places of interest to those who visit Victoria. And to care for the ever-increasing tourist trade a palatial new hotel has been completed.



STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER



CAPILANO CANYON, VANCOUVER

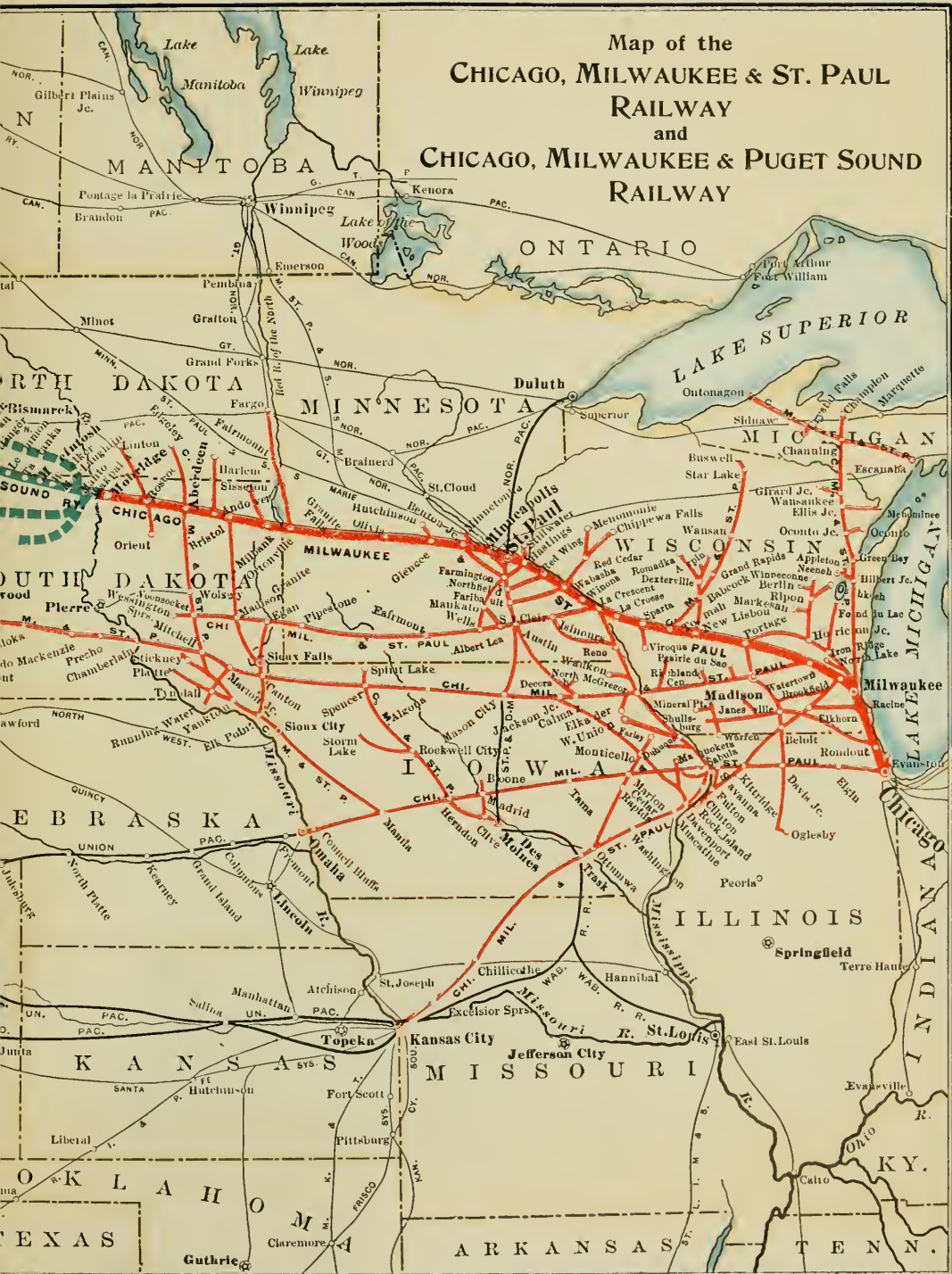
VANCOUVER

BY rail from Seattle or by steamer from Victoria, the progressive city of Vancouver is reached. It occupies a peninsula almost completely surrounded by inlets of the sea and is beautifully situated in the midst of charming scenery.

Solidity and
Permanency

This city possesses many fine public buildings, business blocks, and private residences, and new structures are continually added. The churches, schools, libraries, hotels, and clubs are quite equal to buildings of similar class in the cities of the East. A magnificent tourist hotel assures the material comfort of the traveler. A complete

Map of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY and CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND RAILWAY



electric railway system extends to New Westminster and Lulu Island.

Nature's
Sentinels

The snow-capped peaks of mountains are in full view, standing as Nature's sentinels guarding the city. One of Vancouver's great attractions is the magnificent Stanley Park, with its groves of great towering firs and cedars, a wonder and delight to visitors. One of the most unique and delightful drives is through Stanley Forest, with its nine miles of roadway and twenty-two miles of footpaths.



ORCAS ISLAND, PUGET SOUND



WHITE HORSE, ALASKA

ALASKA

IN speaking of Alaska, President Roosevelt enthusiastically proclaimed: "No country has a more valuable possession — in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population."

Varied
Resources

It was the magic word of "gold" that a few years ago drew universal attention to the great Northland that has since become famous as one of the richest gold-producing regions in the world. In addition, all known minerals are found there — copper, silver,

**A Country of
Surpassing
Grandeur**

platinum, tin, lead, zinc. Petroleum and marble are found in great quantities.

But while these and other facts are more interesting to prospectors and intending settlers, thousands of tourists throughout the United States know Alaska as a country of surpassing grandeur.

The popular tourist trip takes the delighted spectator one thousand miles from Puget Sound, on an inland sea over smooth waters, with stops en route. Words but faintly describe the marvelous scenic beauty of this voyage.

At Skaguay, which lies between the mountain slopes of a narrow canyon, the tourist is anxious to start on a trip of 112 miles over the White Pass & Yukon Railroad, which has accomplished some of the greatest engineering feats of the last century. From sea level to the snow-capped mountain summit this bold ascent is made around walls of rugged canyons, through projecting cliffs, and often within sight of the great glacier that covers the coast range of mountains.

**Nature's Great-
est Pictorial
Masterpieces**

After an hour and a half enjoyment of some of nature's greatest pictorial masterpieces, the summit of White Pass is reached. The railway then pushes on through Bennet to Caribou and to White Horse, the terminus.

**Great Mining
Camps**

At Caribou the steamer is boarded for the mining district of Atlin. From White Horse the tourist proceeds by steamer, amidst a diversity of charms, 450 miles through Lake Labarge, Thirty-mile River, Hootalinqua River, and the mighty Yukon River to Dawson. Extending the journey 1,800 miles down the great winding Yukon to St. Michael and Nome,



SAW TOOTH MOUNTAINS AND WHITE PASS & YUKON RAILROAD

A Land Filled
with Natural
Wonders

stopping half way between to visit Fairbanks, the great bonanza camp on the Tanana River. From the rich placer mining town of Nome the return of 2,500 miles to Seattle is made during the summer in commodious ocean-going steamers.

The journeys to any section of Alaska cannot fail to leave with the tourist impressions of the most marked character, of a land filled with natural wonders that cannot be surpassed, of days that were brilliant, of nights that were glorious, of a period of time during which cares of the business world from which he came were completely forced from his mind by the sheer grandeur of his surroundings.

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA

Alaska was purchased in 1867 for \$7,200,000.

Alaska has produced in gold, fish, fur, silver, and other products since its purchase by the United States about \$300,000,000.

Alaska has, since its purchase, produced \$148,800,000 in placer gold.

Alaska's exports to the United States in 1908 were \$36,000,000.

Alaska's total trade with the States in 1908 was \$46,000,000.

Alaska has, according to the government geological experts, the greatest copper fields in the world.

Alaska, according to the Geological Survey reports, has large areas of the best coal discovered west of the Allegheny mountains.

Alaska has a better soil and climate than Finland. Finland has a population of 3,000,000, and exports annually \$3,000,000 in agricultural products, and no

potent reason exists why Alaska should not do as well, or better, if her mineral area is properly exploited and agriculture encouraged.

Alaska has produced twenty times in gold alone its purchase price.

Alaska has the greatest per capita output of gold of any country on earth.

Alaska's output of gold for the year 1908 was \$20,900,000.

Alaska's total output of gold since American ownership has been \$148,000,000.

Alaska's trade with the United States is the greatest per capita of any country on earth.

Alaska's present annual output of gold is more than twice the annual output of the known world prior to 1846.

Alaska has already one of the greatest quartz mining properties of the world, and has assurance of many more.

Alaska's most urgent need to-day is the construction of wagon roads to open up the rich valleys and help export the products of mines and fields.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Any coupon ticket agent in the United States or Canada will advise you regarding fares, tickets, and train service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Further information will be sent free on request.

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